



but while on his way to Lisbon, his destination was changed to Berlin. While in Prussia, he made an excursion into the Province of Silesia. In 1801, he returned to this country. In 1803, he was elected to the Massachusetts Senate. In 1805, he was elected to the Congress. In 1806, he gave his support to the administration of Mr. Jefferson—a course, which was offensive to his constituents, and he resigned the office.—In 1808, he was elected to the office of Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory, in Harvard College. In 1809, he was appointed by President Madison, as Minister to Russia, where he won the confidence and esteem of the Emperor Alexander, and laid the basis of a friendship which has since great national manifestos towards this country. Mr. Adams remained in St. Petersburg until appointed by Mr. Madison at the head of the commission of a treaty, the ratification of which was negotiated at Ghent. After the conclusion of the convention, of commerce with Great Britain, Mr. Adams was appointed Resident Minister at London, where he remained until the accession of Mr. Monroe to the Presidency.

In organizing his cabinet, Mr. Monroe selected Mr. Adams as Secretary of State, an office which he filled with great honor to the country and to himself, until the close of Mr. Monroe's administration in the Presidential year of 1817. Mr. Adams was a prominent candidate, together with General Jackson, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Clay. There being no choice by the people, Mr. Adams was elected President, and Mr. Clay, his nearest competitor, Secretary of the Treasury.—He encountered however, at the threshold of his administration a vigorous and overwhelming opposition; Gen. Jackson, uniting with the friends of Mr. Adams in 1825, succeeded to the Presidency in 1828.

to our readers. By reputation he is well known to the anti-slavery world. Well stricken in years, but unshaken zeal and energy and hope, he labors for the freedom of his country. His devotion to the anti-slavery cause is equal to his patriotism. Our friends will welcome him wherever he may go.

His route will be through the following countries:—Montgomery, Miami, Shelby, Logan, Union, Delaware, Franklin, Licking, Kent, Coshocton, Muskingum, Morgan, Adams, Washington, Steubenville, Belmont, Harrison, Jefferson, Carroll, Columbus.

Get ready for him. Let subscribers prepare to pay up. Let Societies have their pledges in waiting. Let our friends everywhere be active in securing large meetings, so that he may have every facility for disseminating anti-slavery sentiment. Let every one hold back his subscription till he comes, if he can. Let every one say, "What I want is present help. The more prompt our friends the sooner will our weekly visitations be resumed."

Mr. Buffum set out on his tour last Tuesday morning.

### Another State Agent.

The Executive Committee of the Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society have employed William Yancey, as their agent for the State. He is a colored man—no, not exactly—some of his ancestors were colored, but he is as white as Governor Corwin at least. This by the way, for the sake of those who make complexions the criterion of heart.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.  
CINCINNATI.  
Saturday, November 12, 1842.

**Another Number.**  
After issuing the last Philanthropist

ton and Warren counties. Here we found the Executive Committee of the Ohio American Le-

ceedings of the Oakland Convention published immediately, that we determined to change

week; and by the promptitude with which our friends in those counties paid up their dues.

we have been enabled to execute our purpose. After this, however, the paper will be suspended.

low immediately the example of our Clinton subscribers, and pay up their arrears.

### Resumption.

numbers between this and thou. I rely upon my  
subscribers to sustain me—they must not waver.

Between this and the first of December let every subscriber pay who can. I must have money.

### A Great Mistake.

face, seems to have induced many to withhold their subscriptions till we could be present to claim them.

has money, delay sending it, for any reason. We want all we can get, both by mail, and otherwise.

Another and a very important matter. Our success in carrying on the paper depends mainly

for the *present* volume. If they hold back, under an apprehension, that the paper will have to

apprehend. If they pay punctually, they need not fear—they will get the worth of their money.

a paper which, like the Philanthropist, depends for support upon its receipts alone, *payments in*

have been driven, so far from unsettling the confidence of my subscribers in the stability of t

guaranty, that it will be kept up, at least to the day every shall go down. For it shows that we are

ed the prosperity of this nation—we mean the credit system.

**State Convention at Columbus.**  
We request attention to the call in another column.

heartened. Their Central Committee are in the best spirits. Look at their address in to-day's paper.

in different parts of the State, and will be responded to with enthusiasm. The Convention last winter

we trust, will do more. As the Philanthropist will not appear again for three weeks (un-

the call be published in every county paper in the

Let us have a glorious Convention.

the cause in other States have been requested

**Soliciting Agent.**

ces of Samuel Brooke, brother of Dr. Bruoke, and  
Golden Age, solicitation for the Philanthropic

payment of the debt of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society. He is a humble, intelligent, devoted friend.

dial welcome. He will visit the following countries in which we trust our friends will extend to him

work.—Greene, Clark, Madison, Pickaway, Fayette, Fairfield, Ross, Pike, Jackson, Gallia, Le...

State Agent.

Slavery Society have engaged the services of A  
nold Buffum, to promote the general objects

to our readers. By reputation he is well known to the anti-slavery world. Well stricken in years, he has a noble soul and energy and hope, he labors for the freedom of his race, and his devotion to anti-slavery cause is entire and perpetual. Our friends will welcome him wherever he may go.

His route will be through the following countries—Montgomery, Miami, Shelby, Logan, Union, Delaware, Franklin, Licking, Knox, Coshocton, Muskingum, Adams, Harrison, Washington, Monroe, Cuyahoga, Belmont, Harrison, Jefferson, Carroll, Columbia.

Get ready for him. Let subscribers prepare to pay up. Let Societies have their pledges in waiting. Let our friends everywhere be active in every way possible, so that he may have every facility for disseminating anti-slavery sentiment, but let no one hold back his subscription till he comes, if he can forward it sooner. What we want is present help. The more prompt our friends the sooner will our weekly visitations be resumed. We can afford to wait out on his last Tuesday morning.

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**Another State Agent.**

The Executive Committee of the Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society have employed Walter Yancey, as their agent for the State. He is a colored man—no, not exactly—some of his ancestors were white, and he is a native of the South, but he has won at least. This by the way, for the sake of others, who make completion the criterion of heart and intellect. Mr. Yancey is a valuable young man, shrewd, intelligent, active, and gentle in his bearing; a knave—and eloquent, so that those who hear him will be ready to catch him and offer him mercy to the down-trodden, for the iron has been driven into his soul.

He is authorized also to receive subscriptions to the Philanthropist, and monies due on the paper.

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**Hard Times.**

Hard times! Hard times! This is the cry by which every effort to increase our subscription list is met. Why is it that people when a fitful economy seizes them, always begin to curtail in the means of intelligence? The man whose mind is convinced that Slavery is at the bottom of hard times, and whose heart is full of sympathy, has harder times than he, will reduce his *luxuries*, but hold on to his anti-slavery paper, as necessary—a thing he ought not, cannot, will not do without. Hard times have brought us some discouragements. We hope that hereafter every one who may be tempted to give up his paper, will ask himself this question, "If, by giving four cents a week, I can save the Philanthropist from going down, and thus secure a medium of communication to the anti-slavery citizens of Ohio, faithful anti-slavery agent, proclaiming the truth on the one hand, and freedom, right in the shadow of slavery, shall I not do it?"

Don't give up your paper. Would you have the press continue to expose the abominations of slavery, to plead for the dumb, to declare the whole truth of God on the grand question of human rights, to marshal the hosts of freedom-loving people, and who are to give up his paper, will ask himself this question, "If, by giving four cents a week, I can save the Philanthropist from going down, and thus secure a medium of communication to the anti-slavery citizens of Ohio, faithful anti-slavery agent, proclaiming the truth on the one hand, and freedom, right in the shadow of slavery, shall I not do it?"

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**Our Prospects.**

We would have it distinctly understood, that there is not the slightest intention to abandon the publication of the Philanthropist. There will be no necessity of this. Our present course is taken, with a view to prevent the paper from becoming a mere "free press." The means adopted to rescue it from its difficulties, will doubtless be efficient. There is a moral certainty, that enough will be collected out of the arrears on the paper, and the pledges to this society, to pay the debt of the Executive Committee. But our friends everywhere should second this laudable effort of the Committee.

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**The True Tendency of Party.**

Of all the objections alleged against the Liberty Party, none is more unsound, than the plea of its being for human rights, and not for slavery. It will lower the standard of its principles. The instinct of self-preservation will prevent it from doing this; its success depends upon a rigid adherence to its principles.

Any compromise of these would excite the distrust of the friends of human liberty, and forfeit their support, without securing the adherence of those who are human rights and not slavery. The anti-slavery element would still remain to excite its disgust. The only hope of the Liberty party is, in winning the confidence and support of the true men of the country—those who love liberty and hate despotism—those whose place justice above all considerations of pecuniary interest.

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human Society, they indulge in no controversy  
 upon these matters.  
 The late Convention at Oakland was a very  
 interesting one. The Ohio Anti-Slavery Con-  
 vention at Ohio are of people of great power  
 of thinking; and, notwithstanding the weather  
 for one or two days was extremely unpropitious,  
 the meeting was sustained with unabated interest,  
 for three days. Ill health prevented our attendance,  
 but we are informed, that some, who had previously  
 been opposed to abolitionism, were converted to  
 the truth.  
 The resolution on political action, adopted by  
 the Convention, places the Society on the same  
 ground in this respect as the Ohio State Anti-Sla-  
 very Society, and shows that pro-slavery parties  
 have nothing to fear from our action.  
 And here it is proper that we should state distinct-  
 ly, that our governing reports of proceedings of Anti-Sla-  
 very Societies, or Liberty party conventions, we  
 do not consider that by that act, we endorse such  
 proceedings. Ours is an independent paper. Its  
 editor is free, and he intends that his paper shall  
 be governed entirely by his own sense of right  
 and wrong. If we should object to every thing that did  
 not exactly suit our taste or judgment, in the remarks  
 of correspondents, or proceedings of conven-  
 tions, we should consume much space in little  
 purpose. Let every tubstand on its own bottom.  
 Let every man speak for himself, and let every  
 Society speak for itself. And let the editor  
 use his own will speak for himself.  
 Just.  
 The Executive Committee of the Ohio Ameri-  
 can Society have resolved to appropriate the  
 sum of every dollar by their agents, or other-  
 wise paid into the treasury, first of all, to the  
 liquidation of the debt of the Ohio State Society,  
 which being incurred before the institution of the  
 former Society, they deem binding on its mem-  
 bers. This is just, and what we expected from  
 the integrity of our friends of the new Society.  
 To be Regretted  
 It is much to be regretted, that the American  
 Anti-Slavery Society should array itself in op-  
 position to the Liberty movement. The appro-  
 priate business of Anti-Slavery societies is, to  
 exert a right public sentiment on the question  
 of slavery. They should rejoice when they see  
 different classes in the community applying this  
 sentiment, to their respective relations to slavery,  
 with slave holders. It will consume no prodigious  
 labor, does the American Anti-Slavery So-  
 ciety denounce the use of the sentiment, as  
 as contributed to create? Another class  
 would change the relations of the church to  
 slavery, aiming to enlist the present ecclesiastical  
 organizations against it? Does the Society  
 condemn such use of principles? Another  
 class, to the best of their power, establish  
 churches, founded distinctly on anti-slavery  
 principles. Does not the Society rejoice in this  
 single-eyed zeal? Another class turns to the  
 political aspects of the question, and seeks by  
 withholding, or scattering its votes in certain  
 directions, to influence the result on this  
 subject. The Society wile them God speed,  
 and all these applications of anti-slavery sentiments,  
 will pursue. But, another class, giving  
 up present political organizations as hopeless,  
 admits its bestowing its affluence on a  
 principle. The Society, in principle, in  
 thinking this, the most efficient mode of apply-  
 ing anti-slavery sentiment to politics. And  
 its application the Society must condemn—  
 against this class of anti-slavery laborers, it must  
 be zealously was as against that other, more ac-  
 tive, and more successful, class, that use the ballot  
 box, to sustain slavery? Now what are we to  
 think of this? Is it not unreasonable? Is not  
 the departure from the liberal policy of anti-slavery  
 societies? Why not rejoice to see churchmen,  
 and politicians applying anti-slavery principles  
 to their respective spheres, and thus use the  
 power that they abate nothing, compromise none.  
 Mr. Clay and the Indiana Abolitionists.  
 Since the defeat of Clay in Ohio, the Clay par-  
 ty have made less noise than his Indiana  
 speech. It did him no good, and so they have  
 fallen silent. But, in the Indiana Convention,  
 their Master, they affected to regard the petition  
 as a personal indignity to his worship. Let us  
 take the case. Mr. Clay is itinerating for the  
 sake of votes. He is brought out as the candi-  
 date of the whig party for the Presidency. He  
 is a man of power, and his support is  
 necessary to the party there in his favor. Many  
 of them, believing it shamefully inconsistent,  
 that a man should fill the highest seat of a re-  
 public, whose whole life has been a continued  
 gross violation of the fundamental principle of  
 government, would prefer to see before them  
 any other man, than the man who is brought  
 out to be a despot, they force the fifty thou-  
 sand men beings from whom you have wrested  
 every right, and thus show your reverence for the  
 fundamental idea of this republic, which is, the  
 doctrine of the inalienable rights of men,  
 and the right of every man to property, and  
 to the highest honor. "Personal integrity,"  
 he said. It was Henry Clay, who inflicted an  
 indignity upon the people of the free man of  
 Indiana. It is an indignity to the people of  
 Indiana, who are in electing a Despot the  
 candidate of a Republic.  
 The speech was bewitched with pride by  
 any of the whig papers, and the audier, it is  
 said, gave him rounds of applause. Look at  
 the spirit they so much admire. Mr. Mendall is  
 poor man—a working man—an honest man  
 in all these prospects, differing from any  
 man who lives on his own earnings and less to  
 the favorite candidate of the whig party live  
 the earnings of others. Such a matinee  
 the contempt of the slaveholder—slaveholders can  
 see no nobility in a poor man who is brought  
 up to the favor of the slaves there up-  
 lace him to the top, it was, that the population,  
 the favorite of the Whig party, one of the  
 of the South, thought he might safely let  
 Mendall—and with great gusto the pas-  
 reports the insull speech. Hear  
 "Mr. Clay, when you sit in the seat of  
 as a despot, as well call, AS SLEEK and AT,  
 and pointing significantly at the snuff box  
 address, he believed they were as honest, or

[illegible]

taking a respectable number of votes, we doubt  
 was cast in *Ga. Ellis, Lawrence, and*  
 and *W. B. Harris* out of the seventy nine  
 given, viz: Henry, O'Connell, thirty votes  
 Vanvorst. So that the seed is widely sown  
 The fact that Trumbull, the county in  
 Judge King resides, gave him the heaviest  
 shows the estimation in which he is held by  
 earnest neighbors.

**Petitions.**  
 After having witnessed the spirit manifested in  
 numerous and large conventions, we cannot  
 that anti-slavery men are prepared for an  
 winter campaign. Last year too little was  
 in the way of petitioning. This year we  
 will be the worst session of Congress—but  
 nobody cannot be better employed than in its  
 wrongs, and restoring the right of con-  
 n. Besides, we hold that the objects we  
 pursue in importance the ordinary objects of  
 our effort. Not for a moment then should we  
 slacken.

The late revolution in parties in this State, has  
 a late party into power heretofore the de-  
 fended foe of the anti-slavery cause. In the  
 of the Legislature it will have a clear  
 eity, so that the entire responsibility of leg-  
 islation will rest upon it. It has been incen-  
 ed to the Legislature to take the right of  
 many of its presses have threatened  
 with a repeal of the Black laws. It is  
 clearly that it has quite as much to apprehend  
 the increasing power of Liberty men, as the  
 station of the slaveholding allies. Let us  
 then, we say, we should expect they be-  
 lieve. We shall see if they are willing to  
 out their own principles. We shall see  
 they are disposed to take away the argu-  
 in the mouths of so many, that the Whig  
 on the whole, is the more favorable to in-  
 terference.

The legislature with remonstrances  
 memorials, and thunder in the ears of Con-  
 gress, protests against the G. O. It was a  
 of the Oakland Convention to have all  
 shing for the repeal of the gag, forwarded  
 abstinence, by a certain date, to J. Q. Adams  
 R. Giddings, to be joined by them in one  
 both petition, to be unrolled in the sight of a  
 verty Congress. The date is upon the 1st  
 of December. The memorial and the form  
 petition, or memorial, a word which we  
 prefer, is as follows:—

FORM OF PETITION.  
 We the House of Representatives of the United  
 States, undersigned, inhabitants of \_\_\_\_\_  
 in the State of \_\_\_\_\_ would  
 fully represent that the 21st rule of the  
 of Representatives, relative to the right  
 of petition, memorial, resolution, or other  
 petition, memorial, resolution, or other  
 paying the abolition of slavery in the Dis-  
 Columbia, or any State or Territory in  
 ited States, in which it now exists, shall  
 be, if passed by the House, or entertained in any  
 "However," is a violation of the principles  
 of the Constitution, and is a violation of the  
 and, a complete abrogation of a sacred  
 warranted to us by the constitution, and  
 before earnestly request of you to rescind  
 it all forthwith.

And this, there are six or seven of memore-  
 to Congress, and are to the State  
 to be sent to the President, and to the  
 No time should be lost in circulating  
 they will commend themselves to the good  
 the community generally. They are as  
 follows:—

**General Assembly of the State of Ohio.**  
 memorialists, citizens of \_\_\_\_\_  
 county, Ohio, that "the act to regulate black  
 laws," passed on the 22d of January, 1834,  
 several acts that amend the same, passed  
 23d, 1837, and February 27, 1834, may be  
 rescinded for the following reasons, among  
 others:—

Because said acts are impopular, because  
 sectional, upon colored persons, citizens of  
 the State, and because they are a violation  
 of the Constitution, so far as said acts operate upon  
 colored persons, they are of doubtful con-  
 stitutionality, and are a violation of the  
 and when complied with by colored per-  
 sons will be a practical effect, except to put  
 the members of the Clergy of the Church  
 because the provision in relation to the test-  
 of blacks and mulattoes, furnishes a shield  
 to the colored people, and is a violation of  
 with impunity, and to employ agents in  
 mission of crimes against whites and  
 colored persons, if detected, cannot testify against  
 players.

**General Assembly of the State of Ohio.**  
 memorialists citizens of \_\_\_\_\_  
 county, Ohio, that the "act relating to fugi-  
 tive slaves," passed on the 22d of January, 1834,  
 chs. 26, 1839, may be repealed, and the  
 reasons, among others.

Because it is a violation of the Constitution,  
 and is a complete abrogation of a sacred  
 warranted to us by the constitution, and  
 before earnestly request of you to rescind  
 it all forthwith.

**General Assembly of the State of Ohio.**  
 memorialists citizens of \_\_\_\_\_  
 county, Ohio, that the judges, justices of the  
 of the State, and the other magistrates of this  
 State, may be removed from office, and the  
 of the State of Pennsylvania, passed 20th  
 of 1820, from taking any jurisdiction over or  
 of fugitives from justice, and persons es-  
 cape from the service of their masters "may be  
 rescinded, and the 12th, 1793, be repealed,  
 among others.

Because Congress cannot rightfully im-  
 pose any law upon the State magistrates, and  
 attempt to do so is a palpable invasion of  
 its territory.

Because the magistrates are appointed to  
 among free men, and are degraded and  
 for the performance of a law for compensa-  
 tion, paid by the claimants who invoke their  
 has under powerful temptations to be in-  
 fluenced.

**General Assembly of the United States of**  
 memorialists, citizens of \_\_\_\_\_  
 State of \_\_\_\_\_, that the laws passed by Congress for the  
 of regulation of slavery, may be  
 repealed, and the 12th, 1793, be repealed,  
 among others.

[illegible]



White, dry, 8 a	4	Y. Hyson, 60 a	85
In oil, keg, 1 75 a	2 00	Souchong, 62 a	70
Red, lb. 10 a	.12	Tio p. & X. p. — a	12 60
Greenwood, lb. 4 a	—	Tobacco, per lb. —	
Cut, " 3 1/2 a	5	Va. Cav. 50 a	38
		" 12 lump, 16 a	—

